

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY.  
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	111,170	17	111,900
2	112,010	18	112,130
3	112,550	19	112,280
4	112,230	20	112,110
5	114,490	21	112,510
6	114,700	22	112,870
7	115,750	23	112,940
8	114,420	24	112,710
9	115,670	25	112,610
10	117,130	26	112,700
11	118,440	27	114,870
12	115,980	28	114,450
13	114,820	29	114,750
14	114,700	30	114,980
15	115,120	31	115,980
16	114,220		

Total for the month.....3,590,340  
 Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed.....85,095

Net number distributed.....3,511,335  
 Average daily distribution.....113,268

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, 1903.  
 J. F. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
 My term expires April 25, 1906.

## WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

EASTERN FRIENDSHIP.  
 There can be no objection to the President's issuance of a proclamation to the peoples of the earth, telling them, again, that at St. Louis in 1904 we shall marshal the splendors and wonders and glories of Christendom. Editor Hughes of London, by his letter to President Roosevelt, manifests the utmost friendliness to the World's Fair and its promotion, and for that reason there is no disposition to dispute what he says.

His simple suggestion might prove beneficial. By the little drop of ink Mr. Roosevelt might set the millions to thinking afresh. But, with all due respect to Mr. Hughes, it has been pretty evident that the millions, even to the remotest quarters of the earth, have done a large quantity of thinking already.

Mr. Hughes's statement should strike home to the Eastern press, upon which it reflects no great credit. That apathy exists abroad, he says, is due to the fact that London, Paris and Berlin papers take their tone respecting the Fair from the press of Washington, New York and Boston. It is evident that one or two articles of the Mail and Express variety could work us much injury, while an absence of enthusiasm in general cannot inspire enthusiasm in the foreigner.

Independently of the press, however, our direct endeavors in those fields, especially in France and Germany, have served to familiarize the people with our work and plans, and to secure the nations' interest and co-operation. England has not quite met our expectation, but with the efforts now being made it is reasonably certain that she will not be behindhand either in the quantity or quality of her representation.

We suggest to Mr. Hughes that if the journalistic tone of our Atlantic seaboard is disappointing to the London, Paris and Berlin papers they should not look for news of our great project in that quarter, but should turn to the Far Orient. There enthusiastic preparation is the order. Learn of us by way of Japan. Spread the intelligence back to this country and let the New York, Boston and Washington papers take tone from abroad, catching the wave of intelligence and progression after it has circled the rest of the earth.

POLICE AND GAMBLING.  
 With steady industry two partisan organs will soon produce a settled public confidence in the efficiency of the St. Louis police.

Everybody knows that the force is better in personnel and discipline than it was when held in thrall by a rapacious and corrupt Municipal Assembly. The Business Men's League has officially testified to its present vigilance. Few, however, realized how thorough has been the work of the force in executing the anti-gambling laws.

Two political organs started out to convict the police of a Tammany kind of complicity with gambling operations. Instead of having sense enough to conceal their failure they have luridly published the facts. Each of them has discovered two or three cheap craps games. One found a game of dice proceeding on a billiard table belonging to a saloon in the ownership of which a son of Chief Kieley is a partner. "Several dollars," the report alleged, constituted the capital of these infatuated gamblers.

Gambling is a vice probably the most corrupting of all vices. Pulpit, press, police and Legislature should be perpetually active against its manifestations. It is not good that even a craps game should sporadically flourish in a cellar. Business men should be severe with employees who gamble. Women should refuse to marry young men who waste money in that most foolish and dangerous of ways.

Until society itself becomes more stringent in severity the police can never purify a city so that poker games—vide recent events in Jefferson City—will not flare and there go on behind closed doors; or so that idle youth will not institute an occasional craps game in an attic or cellar; or so that men who indulge the related vice of drinking will not throw dice in a few saloons.

The partisan organs have proved that the police

do not tolerate open gambling in St. Louis. They have proved that the better-known gambling devices are not at work unless in some secret and guarded spots. Even craps games seem to be few. It is certain that professional gamblers do not concentrate in St. Louis as they do in Chicago, New York and Hot Springs.

All this is no excuse for the occasional lapse of vigilance in a policeman. It is no defense of a single gambling game. But it is a tribute to Chief Kieley, Chief Desmond and their men as a general force of law officers.

## CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

Considered in its entirety the Jefferson Club election bill is comprehensive and equitable. Under it, as a law, exceptionally fair elections could be held. If any of the cardinal provisions are defective or incomplete, these weaknesses have not been discovered; at any rate criticism has not been made, even by opposing partisans, in regard to essential features, and, therefore, the bill may be deemed acceptable.

The formulators of the measure declared that it had been prepared in a spirit of absolute impartiality, and their high aim was to produce an act that would insure honest and open transactions in elections. As it stands, the bill clearly indicates that this purpose was strictly adhered to; the penalty sections particularly show purity of motive on the part of the committee. For this reason it would be unjust to base comments solely on political grounds. If discussions are to ensue they must be confined to the intrinsic merits or demerits of the bill itself.

Members of the club's committee declared that they had weighed thoroughly the suggestion in favor of re-establishment of precincts between presidential elections, when the authorized maximum population of a precinct would be exceeded, and that they were finally convinced that such a plan would be impracticable. Their conclusion may be entirely right; yet, it does seem that some modification of the plan, designed to facilitate voting and reduce the opportunity for wrongdoing, might be adopted with advantage.

That occasion might arise in interim-years for defining a wholly new system of precincts for the whole city is improbable almost to the extent of impossibility. On the other hand, the prospect that one or several precincts will show large increase in population is very probable. We may look for the population of one or several precincts to grow beyond the 300 maximum between presidential years, and the law should provide means for such an emergency, to subdivide existing precincts and thus keep the voting strength at any one polling place at a number easily accommodated.

Say, for instance, that the voting population of a precinct should increase, between presidential elections, from 300 to 1,000, which is not impossible. Would it not be better, in that case, to subdivide the precinct and have two polling places?

It would not be necessary to take away the identity of a precinct. The bill could be amended so as to provide that the Board of Elections, whenever the voting strength of a precinct would exceed 400, should divide the precinct into two divisions—one to be known, for example, as Precinct 13A and the other as Precinct 13B. The precinct would continue to exist as before, but voting would be facilitated by having two polling places instead of one.

Under ordinary circumstances 500 citizens could be easily accommodated at a booth where the polling-place officials were exceptionally competent and in precincts where the voters are familiar with election methods. However, a series of mishaps might be serious in precincts where officials and voters are not too well informed and not highly educated. The law should not be so arbitrary that the board could not meet fore-incident contingencies by subdividing any precinct that had increased its voting strength to or above 400. The attention of the Legislature is called to this suggestion.

The Republic has previously objected to the proposed increase of an Election Commissioner's salary from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year. If a Commissioner were obliged to devote full time to the duties \$3,000 would not be sufficient. But, in fact, a Commissioner devotes virtually no great time to the work except before, during and after an election, and, furthermore, he is not prohibited from conducting his private business. There is no excuse for raising the salary; \$2,500 a year is enough. If any Commissioner thinks good men cannot be engaged at that compensation, let him resign and see how many and what kind of applications for the position are filed.

It is well that the Legislature has decided to hold a public hearing on the bill. This will give the voters a chance to state their views. It will also afford to professional politicians the opportunity to make themselves ridiculous by injecting petty partisan protests. In the end a good law will be enacted, and the Jefferson Club bill, though a few minor amendments might improve it, will satisfy the people.

## SLANDERING MISSOURI.

When a newspaper charges election frauds it should confine itself to facts. That organ which draws sweeping conclusions from isolated instances and sends broadcast unfounded accusations in the guise of positive statements of fact is without a sense of responsibility and is guilty of slander upon the State and its people, for which there is no redress in law.

Crime against the ballot is of such grave nature that it, above all other infamous crimes, should be charged only when the proof is ample and convincing. It goes to the honor not only of men, but of the State. And honor is the State's highest possession. France, though fighting England, declined to repudiate her debts, for the honor of the state.

St. Louis knows that the November election, both in the city and in the State, was fairly decided. The fairness of returns in the State has never been questioned. In the city there were frauds committed by persons calling themselves Republicans or Democrats.

In total amount the frauds were small; smaller than the frauds of so-called Republicans under previous Republican election laws. The frauds, such as they were, had no effect whatever upon the result of the election. Were there no evidence to substantiate this, the plain official admissions of the Republican party would suffice to show the truth. There has been a mass of evidence, however, which, sifted, shows a comparatively trifling percentage of frauds, irrespective of party.

Therefore, the statement that the "poison has spread until everything pertaining to elections in this city has been contaminated" and the general charges that fraud permeates the administrative system of the State are gross libels upon the name and honor of Missouri and upon her citizenship.

## GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

The plan to make King's highway a magnificent, semicircular boulevard, such as would rival the finest

of the natural resources for creating a wonderfully attractive city. All that St. Louis needs to develop into the city beautiful—the one of the most beautiful of cities beautiful—is the happy conjunction of art, investment and civic pride.

If the plans of the King's Highway Commission are studied by the people, rich and poor, as thoroughly and lovingly as they deserve to be, much of the promise which they contain for municipal betterment will crystallize. Compared to the actual, direct benefits of the boulevard, and to the rich resultant advantages which it presents, the estimated cost is insignificant.

Without passing beyond the boundary of conservatism, it may be predicted that fulfillment of this enterprise will be an inspiration for a noble city, for extended public improvements and for complete harmony in all permanent work. It would be the foundation for a peerless city beautiful; it would mark the passing of methods of ugliness and the advent of beauty, art and system in the construction of a city that would be modern for years to come and famous always for adherence to those exalted principles whose charm is eternal.

Few persons have given a passing thought to the possibilities which the riverside holds for adornment, or to the pleasure that riverside drives, parks, promenades and general improvements would give. Few persons have conceived advantages that would come as a consequence of an unsurpassed boulevard running, bow-shape, parallel to the city limits from park to park and meeting the river on the north and again on the south, sixteen miles distant by road.

The contemplated improvement of King's highway as a boulevard is, from every viewpoint and in every way, a project of extraordinary promise. It is an enterprise that would turn the attention of the whole country to St. Louis. It would be accepted as a model in the systematic embellishment of avenues and parks. It would go far toward making St. Louis a park city, and, therefore, as a city one of the most attractive and most beautiful of cities.

Mayor Wells was first to realize the prospects of this improvement, and he will not, now that a qualified commission has perfected plans, be easily deterred from urging its completion. It is such an important and desirable project that he should have the energetic support of all citizens, but especially of men of wealth and prominence, of women who desire St. Louis to become a representative city, and of all lovers of the beautiful. If the public can be shown the real advantages of it, it will not want for encouragement. It is an enterprise that, upon investigation, will stand of its own merit.

The best municipal exhibit that the World's Fair will have will be the city of St. Louis in the process of a grand transformation. The "Model City" will be a miniature type of the reconstructed, beautiful metropolis.

Rumors of a merger of illuminating companies comes inopportunistically when we are waiting about the Hard-Cold Trust's methods. There is a little satisfaction in having four lighting companies at war; this affords at least a semblance of competition.

The man who would stand on the bridge at midnight in this weather might have sentiment, but unless he had enough to burn his future life would be without fingers and ears.

Perhaps Mark Hanna does not wish to be President himself. He says he doesn't. But he is the same man who said, last year, that there were no trusts in existence.

## RECENT COMMENT.

For Increased Navy Enlistment.  
 Army and Navy Journal.

One substantial reason for providing for a liberal and continuous increase in the enlisted force of the navy is the fact that between January 1, 1902, and July 1, 1904, there will be 3,525 discharges of men by reason of the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The system of four-year enlistments began in March, 1899, and under the operation of that system there will be 1,253 discharges in the first half of the present year, while between July 1, 1903, and July 1, 1904, there will be 2,272 discharges. To this natural waste of nearly 1,200 every year must be added a still larger waste of 638 per month, or 7,656 per year, because of desertion, medical discharges, disability, dishonorable discharge and desertion. Here is an annual waste of \$366, or considerably more than one-third of the entire enlisted force of the navy on its present basis of 25,000 men, and there is no fixed and continuous system of replacing this waste. What is needed in place of the present haphazard method is a system authorizing the enlistment every year of a number of men equal to the annual waste, as well as enough additional men to provide a full complement for every new ship placed in commission.

The Threat That Worked.  
 March Smart Set.

The slender woman faced the burly burglar's deadly revolver without a tremor of terror, for, as is well known, the weakest are often the bravest.  
 "Tell me where the money is hid," he hissed, most truculently, "or I'll fire!"  
 "Never!" she answered, determinedly, and with a marked accent on the "I." "Kill me, if you will, but I will never reveal the hiding place of my husband's hard-earned hoard! Villain, do your worst!"  
 "I will!" snarled the scoundrel, baffled for the moment, but not beaten. "Tell me, instantly, or I'll drop this big, woolly caterpillar down your neck!"  
 In three minutes more he had bagged the loodle and was splitting the midnight darkness in a northeasterly direction.

Monroe Doctrine Makes for Peace.  
 Leslie's Weekly.

The Monroe Doctrine in its present application to the situation in South America received a clear, forcible and eloquent interpretation by ex-Postmaster General Smith in his recent speech at the annual dinner of the Albany Society of New York at Delmonico's, "The Monroe Doctrine," when he said, "Is far more an American necessity today than when it was proclaimed eighty years ago. Then it was the joint movement of England and the United States against the Holy Alliance, insistence upon it now imperious demands of the great world powers over the sea, and is our best guarantee of peace." These words are true, and we shall gain and not lose in the respect of our European neighbors if we resolutely uphold the doctrine as thus defined.

Punctuality Is Good Manners.  
 Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Count de Montequieu was invited to a fashionable dinner in New York. When he arrived the hostess sent word she was dressing. After waiting an hour, he said to the hostess, who came down at that minute: "My cards said 9 o'clock." "But," said the lady, "that means said in Paris." With an icy manner, the Count said: "In Paris it is good manners to accept invitations punctually at the hour one is invited." And he was exactly right. It is good manners in this country, too, among those who have good manners. The Count went home without further ado.

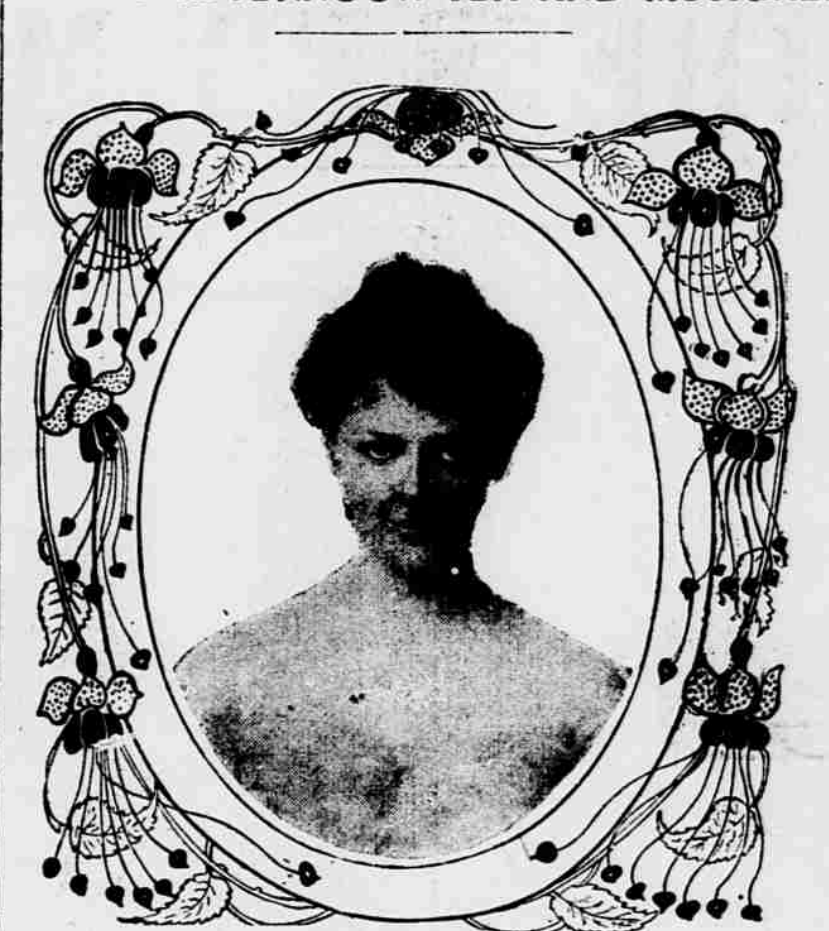
Reciprocity and Prosperity.  
 Boston Transcript.

During the period of reciprocity the New England fishing industry had attained its greatest measure of prosperity. Nearly every town on the New England coast was then represented in the splendid fleet of American vessels which then cruised from the Cape of Virginia to the Bay of Seven Islands in search of mackerel, or visited every bank and ledge of the North Atlantic in the deep-sea fishery. With the abrogation of the treaty began that decay of the once great fishing interests of Provincetown, Wellfleet, Truro, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, Portland, Boothbay, Saco, Deer Isle and many lesser but once flourishing fishing ports.

A Terrifying Thought.  
 Washington Star.

"So you are not going in for smashing the trusts?"  
 "My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "I may be compelled for appearance sake to join in that destructive enterprise. But whenever it crosses my mind I think of that childhood story about the people who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, and I shudder."

## MRS. GEORGE BERGFELD ENTERTAINS AT AFTERNOON TEA AND MUSICAL.



MRS. DWIGHT DANA.  
 Of Boston, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dana was Miss Clara Brown of Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. George Bergfeld, No. 499 West Morgan street, gave a tea, with music, yesterday afternoon at her residence, the hours being divided from three to four and from four to five.

A programme of music and some recitations by Miss Evelyn Currier entertained the guests of each section. Those who contributed to the music were Mrs. George Bergfeld, Mrs. Brainerd, Mrs. Will Watson, Mrs. E. C. Frohman, Miss Rose Pfeiffer, Miss Lang, Mrs. Oliver Barwick, Miss Zapp and Mrs. Malcolm Robb.

The house was trimmed in white flowers and many greens; the table, where Mrs. Baurens, Mrs. Brubey, Mrs. Hazel Thompson, Miss Huff and Miss Lynch served, being especially attractive with a white rose and asparagus fern centerpiece, white shad candles; and trifles of the two colors.

Mrs. Bergfeld received with her guest, Mrs. Meisinger, wearing a gown of white mousseline de gauze, with some trimming of spangles. Mrs. Meisinger wore pink chiffon and lace. Several ladies were invited by the hostess to come without hats, including the Misses Lynch, Miss Virginia Getty and Mrs. Hemmingsway.

The number of callers was very large, including: Mrs. E. C. Parsons, Mrs. Clarence Gill, Mrs. T. K. Kupper, Mrs. F. N. Barada, Mrs. John P. Woods, Mrs. O. H. Dodge, Mrs. William Gundelach, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Lockwick, Mrs. Hecht, Florida, Relly.

MISS ZIPF'S EUCHE.  
 Miss Anna Zipp gave a eucche Monday evening at her home, No. 906 Geyer avenue.

The first prize was won by Miss Margaret Knapp. Piano solos were rendered by the Misses Olivia Sartorius, Katie and Emma Minges. Those present were: Miss Margaret Knapp, Theresa Broeckelmann, Anna Schroll, Katie Minges, Helen Schneider, Anna Knapp, Julia R. Schaefer, Emma Minges, Gertrude Schwaetzel, Miss Anna Federer.

A surprise valentine party was given by Miss Brunetta Baum at her home, No. 339 Bell avenue, last Saturday. Valentine games were indulged in and a prize was awarded to Miss Morris, a cut glass atomizer, filled with perfume; while the gentleman's prize, a box of cigars, went to Mr. Winnie Stammer.

Among those present were: Messieurs—Bert Levy, Maurice Wise, Joe Lenton, Winnie Stammer, Henry Lowenstein, Isador Gluck, M. Audrey Seelig, L. C. Rice, George Wolf, Jr., Alfred Mandel, Misses—Marie Brunswick, Ella Backus, Marie Connor, Claudia Baum, Jewel Wolgemuth, Helen Lewis, Brunetta Baum.

A BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.  
 A pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Ella White of the North Side on Monday in honor of her birthday. Music and dancing were the features of the evening. The house was prettily decorated with palms. Among those who enjoyed a pleasant evening were:

Messieurs—Louis Rogovin, Edna Wolf, Alvin Wolf, Joe Seelig, Edna Wolf, Lionel Kalish, Archie Phillips, Joe Schneider, Claude N. Schlesinger, Moe Harris, Pauline Harris, Edna Wolf, Edna Summerfield, Stella Summerfield, Ruby Schwartz, Louise Meyer, Brudie Lewis.

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## POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

## MAID OF ATHENS.

BY LORD BYRON.

The subject of this poem was one of the Maecri sisters, daughters of Theodore Maecri, Consul of Athens. The concluding line of each stanza is modern Greek. It means, literally, taking the words in order, "Life of me, the I love" (My life, I love thee). It is pronounced "Zo-e mou sas a-ga-po." (Istamboul) (Istamboul) is another name for Constantinople.

AID OF ATHENS, ere we part,  
 Give, oh, give me back my heart!  
 Or, since that has left my breast,  
 Keep it now, and take the rest!  
 Hear my vow before I go,  
 Zo-e mou sas agapo.

By those tresses unconfined,  
 Woven by each Aegean wind;  
 By those lids whose jetty fringe  
 Miss thy soft cheeks' blooming tinge;  
 By those wild eyes like the roe,  
 Zo-e mou sas agapo.

By that lip I long to taste;  
 By that zone-enriched waist;  
 By all the token-flowers that tell  
 What words an unguessed soul so well;  
 By love's alternate joy and woe,  
 Zo-e mou sas agapo.

Maid of Athens! I am gone;  
 Think of me, sweet, when alone.  
 Though I fly to Istanbul,  
 Athens holds my heart and soul.  
 Can I cease to love thee? No!  
 Zo-e mou sas agapo.



salt tied to a heart, with some commentary on "a fresh youth." Second prizes were taken by James Lewis and Miss Julia Huse, and the trophy by Glenn Hutchinson, the last three being large heart-shaped boxes of candy. Other guests were: Mrs. Frederick Stoddard, Misses Alice Slaughter, Marjory Duval, Anne Brown, Elizabeth Rhodes, Mildred Allen, Hattie Hutchinson, Margaret Bryant, Sarah Avery, Bessie Joy, M. Smith and Messrs. J. P. Helfenstein, Mayo Hutchinson, Louis Lewis, William Penny, Truscott Chaplin, Taylor, M. C. Serpyan, Mark Moody, Truman Hawes and Walter Payne.

The Fading Dancing Club had its fourth party Friday night at Bristol Hall. Some of those present were: Messrs. and Misses J. S. Dowler, B. J. Conrad, C. W. Ferguson, M. M. Clark, P. R. Hunt, F. C. Howe, King Kaufman, Allen McKinnie, C. E. Walker, Mrs. Moulton, Marshall Baker, Anna Hillman, L. R. Blackmer, R. A. Quarles, William Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Viola Garrett, William Slaughter, Misses Lee Moulton, Grace Ferguson, Fannie Goodwin, Gladys Blackmer, Florence, and Mary Quarles. Abbie Campbell, Viola Garrett, Walter Warren, Jack Gruet, Glenn and Perley Hutchinson.

The Monday Club entertainment of "Tragic Songs and Dances" for many nations" had its dress rehearsal Tuesday night. About seventy-five persons will take part and the costumes are to be unique and varied. Professor Louis Lewis, William Penny, Truscott Chaplin, Taylor, M. C. Serpyan, Mark Moody, Truman Hawes and Walter Payne.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT WELL AGAIN.  
 Mrs. Knox is Latest Victim of Strenuous Social Life.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Roosevelt has recovered from her recent brief illness and went to Philadelphia this afternoon to be the guest of Mrs. John William Brock, who gives an opera party in her honor to-night. She was accompanied only by her maid and will return to Washington to-morrow. Before the opera Mr. and Mrs. Brock will entertain at dinner in Mrs. Roosevelt's honor.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General, has also succumbed to the strenuousness of Washington entertaining and her physician counsels complete rest and recommends a trip away from the city. He wishes her to leave Washington the end of this week. She will go to Florida with her son, Ross Knox.

## WARSHIPS TO GO TO HONDURAS.

United States' Interests Will Be Well Guarded.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Upon further report from United States Consul Wright at San Pedro de Puerto Cortez, that conditions in Honduras are threatening and that American interests are likely to be endangered, owing to the international turmoil, Secretary Moody to-day decided to send Admiral Coghlan's fleet of cruisers and gunboats, now cruising in the Caribbean, to the Gulf coast of Honduras. The orders will be issued to-morrow.

## MITCHELL MAY DECLINE PURSE.

President of Mine Workers Doesn't Want to Accept \$75,000.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 17.—A \$75,000 purse has no attraction for John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers. It is now being raised by the anthracite workers as a token of their appreciation for all he has done for them, but word comes from President Mitchell that he does not want the money.

Board Member Schloemer of this district says that President Mitchell on the subject, and expressed his disinclination to take the money, saying that he was satisfied with his salary. If the fund is completed it may, in the event of his refusing it, be used as the nucleus of a mine and anthracite workers' fund.

## FOR ENTICING BOY FROM HOME.

Eighteen-Year-Old Bride May Be Arrested.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 17.—Eighteen-year-old Sadie Thomas, who ran away with 17-year-old Howard Deitrich, may be arrested for enticing him away from home and marrying him. They were wedded in Binghamton, N. Y., last night.

The parents of the boy are seeking a lawyer to talk of beginning prosecution.

## WANTED TO FIGHT INDIANS.

Henderson Preacher's Son Caught on Way to St. Louis.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 17.—William Macklin Taylor, aged 12 years, son of a Baptist minister at Henderson, Ky., was caught by the police this afternoon as he was boarding a train for St. Louis.

He said he was going West to fight Indians and was going to scout. His pockets literally were filled with money. He said he had been of the boy's school in Europe and "Cap Collier." The boy was sent home.

## Stocking Manufacturer Interested.

Goethold Stroger of Chemnitz, Germany, a city which produces one million stockings a day, was a visitor yesterday at the Administration Building. He was accompanied by Hubert of the Department of Manufactures that his firm, one of the largest manufacturing firms in Germany, would work for an unprecedented German exhibit of textiles in 1904.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, February 18, 1878.  
 A meeting was held at No. 819 North Fifth street and arrangements made for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, March 4. A committee was appointed, composed of John B. Griffin, Doctor P. S. O'Reilly, John T. Doty, Daniel O'Connell, Daniel Sexton, Samuel Erskine, Andy Brown, Brown, D. H. MacAdam and D. O. Tracy.

John Hinchcliffe, a